



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

निबंध ESSAY

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

टेस्ट कोड/ Test Code : 4514

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 32+2 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए तीन खाली पृष्ठ (पृष्ठ संख्या. 30-32) दिए गए हैं।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 32+2 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

Three blank pages (Page Nos. 30-32) have been provided for rough work.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00964337

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Yashvardhan Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

02/08/2025

निबंध ESSAY

केंद्र
Centre Lucknow

[Signature]
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवार को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवार को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द, आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidate should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.



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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

(प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें)

प्रवेश-पत्र में प्राधिकृत माध्यम में निबंध लिखना आवश्यक है तथा इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर करना आवश्यक है। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अलावा अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों पर अंक नहीं दिए जाएंगे।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्दिष्ट शब्द-संख्या के अनुसार होने चाहिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी पृष्ठ व पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

ESSAY

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Test Code : 4514

Maximum Marks : 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

The ESSAY must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

खंड A और B प्रत्येक से एक-एक विषय चुनकर दो निबंध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000-1200 शब्दों में हो :

Write **two** essays, choosing **one** topic from each of the Sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each :
125 x 2 = 250

उम्मीदवारों को
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खण्ड – A / SECTION – A

1. किसी युद्ध को जीतने के लिए आपको एक से अधिक बार लड़ना पड़ सकता है।

You may have to fight a battle more than once to win it.

2. विवेक के मामलों में बहुमत के कानून का कोई स्थान नहीं होता है।

In matters of conscience, the law of the majority has no place.

3. जो विद्यालय के द्वार खोलता है, वह कारागार के द्वार बंद करता है।

He who opens a school door, closes a prison.

4. केवल शीत ऋतु की कठोरता में ही हम वसंत की गर्मी का वास्तविक महत्व समझ पाते हैं।

Only in the depths of winter can we truly appreciate the warmth of spring.

खण्ड – B / SECTION – B

5. हम सदैव अपने युवाओं के लिए भविष्य का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते, परंतु हम भविष्य के लिए अपने युवाओं को तैयार कर सकते हैं।

We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future.

6. नकल करना सुरक्षित होता है; नवाचार के लिए साहस की आवश्यकता होती है।

Copying is safe; innovation demands courage.

7. हम जितना अधिक स्वचालन को अपनाएंगे, हमें उतना ही अधिक मानवीय बनना होगा।

The more we automate, the more human we must become.

8. तत्काल मान्यता की चाह एक व्याकुल मानसिकता वाली पीढ़ी को जन्म दे रही है।

The pursuit of instant validation is creating a generation of restless minds.

खण्ड - A / SECTION - A

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Only in the depths of winter can we truly appreciate the warmth of spring.

You may have to fight a battle
more than once to win it.

The divine, aesthetic and spiritual
bronze sculpture of Nataraja shows
lord Shiva performing Tandav dance.
In this sculpture lord Shiva is
shown as compressing the demon
of ignorance under his foot. The
demon of ignorance needs to be
defeated continuously as it can
overtake us when we show even
a slightest of weakness.

This bronze sculpture embodies a great wisdom that we need to fight certain battles more than once in order to win them.

The evolution of humans on this earth is the story of battles. Sometimes we fought with ourselves, a fight between mind and heart or sometime a battle between two contrasting thoughts.

Manytimes we fight a battle with others. The idea of fighting battles should not be taken in it's literal form, but as a idea which shows a conflict between two views.

In this essay we will try to find that how this

metaphorical wisdom finds it's
manifestation in different arena of
life

When Thomas Alva Edison
decided to invent a light bulb,
that would reduce the darkness of
this world, he had to fight this
battle more than once, infact more
than a thousand times. But his
resolve to win the battle increased
with each failure, and every failure
increased the horizon of his under-
standing.

As Psychologist
Sigmund Freud argues that failures
enhance the cognitive capabilities
of our grey matter of brain. So,
when we fight a battle more than
once, each time we are a
stronger warrior

In the field of Cricket, the great Sachin Tendulkar had to fight his battle more than once. When he was at nadir of his performance and was continuously getting caught behind on bowling deliveries outside off stump, he again decided to fight a battle with himself and restrained from touching any ball in the danger zone.

In the world of literature, the famous writer Virginia Woolf, who became a pioneer figure in the genre of stream of consciousness had to fight her battle more than once. First was to break the barriers of Victorian morality and the next was to

Create a genre of writing which would have the mass appeal and acceptance. Both time she fought her battle extremely well and result is in front of us in form of her writings such as "a room of one's own".

These battles are not fought occasionally or rarely. Manytimes we have to fight our battles in our daily lives. A teacher fight a battle thousands of times for her or his student. The movie "Taare Zameen Par" reflects deep insights into how a teacher fight a battle more than once for a child who has been ignored, neglected and discarded for Society. These daily battles by

teachers signify that not all battles are fought for victory, fame and glory. Some are fought for duty and wellbeing of society at large.

If we see in the sphere of music, every symphony and melody is reflection of a battle fought multiple times to refine the beauty of music. When Beethoven used to sing his Ninth Symphony, there used to be a pin drop silence in the auditorium. But behind the scene, he used to fight his battle multiple times like battle with deteriorating auditory capacity, nervous breakdown and personal relationship issues.

Imagine the agony of an artist who is unable to listen to his or her music,

whole auditorium is giving standing ovation to his performance, but Beethoven is unable to hear the sound of clapping, and he fought this battle more than once in order to win it.

In the arena of paintings, the daily battle of Vincent Van Gogh against his deteriorating mental health condition is another testament of this powerful adage. He fought his battle more than once with strokes of brushes and vibrant colors. The deeper analysis of paintings like "The Starry Sky" will help us understand that these paintings are shadow of his continued battle with himself.

If we look into the wisdom of great epic Mahabharata, then we will find that battle of Kurukshetra and victory of Pandavas over Kauravas is not a single episode of battle. If we take the example of Arjuna, first he had to fight a battle with himself and overcome his emotions for sake of his duty. The physical battle is reflection of several inner battles and only when Pandavas were able to win all the battles, they emerged victorious.

However, on the contrary side we need to analyse that do we need to fight every battle in order to win it, or is there any other path

of winning?

The evolutionary study of Charles Darwin says a counter view. In the tapestry of long history of human evolution, we were able to win ~~we~~ not by fighting, but by suspecting and adapting. We suspected the nature and adapted with it, and we won. On the contrary our current idea of fighting the nature through engineered solutions might not be helpful in winning.

Similar idea is of philosophy of wu wei that says that in order to win you do not need to fight, you just need to flow with

the flow of nature.

The Japanese idea of wabi-Sabi, that says that you do not need to wage a battle to find perfection in everything, sometimes you need to realize the beauty of imperfection as well. As the desire for perfection is outcome of human cognition, however nature and universe love imperfection.

Having said that, fighting a battle more than once in order to win it reflects resilience of individual and collective human spirit. And in this collective spirit hope and perseverance should be

two characters. As Emily Dickinson writes that -

"Hope is a thing with feathers"

Hence the bird of hope should be our friend, philosopher and guide for our strength to fight a battle more than once to win it.

VisionIAS

5. हम सदैव अपने युवाओं के लिए भविष्य का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते, परंतु हम भविष्य के लिए अपने युवाओं को तैयार कर सकते हैं।

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6. नकल करना सुरक्षित होता है; नवाचार के लिए साहस की आवश्यकता होती है।

Copying is safe; innovation demands courage.

7. हम जितना अधिक स्वचालन को अपनाएंगे, हमें उतना ही अधिक मानवीय बनना होगा।

The more we automate, the more human we must become.

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The pursuit of instant validation is creating a generation of restless minds.

Copying is safe; innovation demands
courage

In the finale of T-20 Cricket
world cup of 2007, Mahendra
Singh Dhoni became the new captain
of team India. In the last over
of the match team India had
single digit runs to defend.

At this time of
uncertainty, the conventional wisdom

Said that the last over should either be given to Senior most bowler or the one who is in best form. Copying of this conventional wisdom was safest option as no one would have questioned the decision of Captain even if we lost the game.

But, the captain could have gone for courageous innovation and handed over the ball to Joginder Sharma, a newcomer. This courageous innovation proved out to be a great success. He won the T-20 World cup and went ahead to rule the world of ~~short~~ cricket for next many years.

This innovation, guided by value of courage ^{proved} ~~began~~ the path

of new era, and when cricket analysts and commentators were predicting the Sunset of Indian cricket, it sowed the seeds of new sunrise.

In this essay, we will try to deconstruct our thesis copying is safe; innovation demands courage into several spheres, and will try to have deeper and finer analysis. As Thiruvalluvar writes, dig deeper, as in great depth of earth the water becomes pure and refined. Similarly deeper insight enhances clarity and purity of wisdom.

Starting with the sphere of movies, bollywood Super Star Aamir Khan decided to innovate on the topics of movies and frequency of movies. He decided

that he will create very less number of movies and that too. on those topics and subjects that are often ignored and neglected. Copying other stars was a safe option as it would have enhanced revenue, publicity and limelight.

Innovation demanded courage as if one movie fails, it would undo the years of hardwork.

But his courage guided him for innovation and today we have movies like "Laapata Ladies" and those idiots, which are mirror and ignored realities of our society.

Copying is safe because chance of failing is very less.

Innovation is risky because chances of failure are very high. Innovation

Works on the principle of All or
None law, either you achieve everything
or end up losing everything. Hence
it requires courage.

Copying is safe, as
psychologist Carl Jung would argue
that copying is the result of our
collective consciousness that evolved
in society during journey of evolution
to ensure safe survival of our
species.

Innovation is difficult
because we had to break
psychological, sociological, political
and cultural barriers to break
them, and this act of breaking
barriers can only be spearheaded
with the virtue of courage.

When India gained freedom the shockers of colonialism, the western political thinkers argued that India should copy the prevailing political ideology, that was to give voting rights only to selected educated and property holding class.

However, the courage of our Nationalist leaders guided them to innovation of universal adult franchise, where each and every citizen of the country is the full and equal partner in the progress of Nation.

The success of this innovation is in front of us, a vibrant democracy guided by values of unity in diversity and diversity in unity.

In the field of Hindi literature, Munshi Premchand is perfect embodiment of our thesis. He innovated in the method as well as topics of his novels and Stories.

At that time, mixing of language was not considered to be a sign of good writer. Either you write in Hindi or in Urdu. However, He innovated the language with seamless use of words from both the languages. Similarly novels like 'Godan' were innovation that required courage, as the topics such as rural life, agriculture distress were not discussed in literature of that period.

Copying would not have made him a good writer of

Hindi literature, however the courage to innovate made him greatest.

Similarly, Mendel who was a priest became harbinger of innovation guided by courage. Copying other priests and disregarding any trail of genetics like other priests of his time was a much safer options, but he chose path of courage and became fountainhead of genetics.

The recent news of D. Gukesh becoming the youngest grandmaster is also reflection of courage guiding innovation. In one of the interview when he was eleven years old, reporter asked him what you wish to pursue in your life, instead of taking the safe path of copying others, he told the reporter

that he want to become youngest Chess grandmaster.

उम्मीदवारों को
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Imagine, if someone says that there is a girl who does not ~~have~~ has any upper limb, and she is a world champion in archery. It would had been very difficult to imagine such a thing if everyone would have chosen the option of staying safe by copying.

However, Sheetal Devi the archer who pulls the string of her bow with her mouth has defied all our imagination, as she was guided by virtue of courage, which manifested ~~at~~ as innovation.

However, other side of the question is also

relevant that do all innovations are guided by courage or some are guided by fear also.

The innovation of gas chamber of Hitler, which is the darkest manifestation of inhuman conduct was guided by fear, irrationality and insensitivity.

Similarly the innovation of weapons of mass destructions are not guided by courage to live life, but by the fear of others.

After Having discussed the different dimensions of these powerful metaphorical words of wisdom, we should strive to

for harmonious construction of innovation guided by courage and foundational, human values.

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In today's world of disruptive technologies, innovations are pathways for future, and if we have choice of choosing between being safe by copying or being innovative by displaying courage, we should think of the words of wisdom of Robert Frost:

"Two roads diverged in the woods,
And Sorry I could not
travel both."

In such situation, the choice of innovation should become our natural choice.

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You may have to fight a battle
more than once to win it. Why?

↳ Nataraja Pumi Frankenstein
↳ Edison Kahlil Faust
↳ Virginia Woolf Gibran Parents
↳ Beethoven Teacher Tare Zameen Par
↳ Sachin Tendulkar off caught behind
↳ Van gogh, Frida cho
battle against self

↓
Arijuna, Karna, Miyamoto, Musashi

Evaluation → Not by fighting but adapting

↓
Hope

Always need to fight?

Adapt, wu wei

↓
Bronze Statue Sculpture of
Nataraja in Tandav dar
↓
Shows Lord Shiva
Performing

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

↑ No risk

Why: Chances of failure

Copying is safe : Innovation demands

Courage

- universal adult franchise
- Munshi Premchand, Charles Dickens, Mahatma
Gandhi
- Amir Khan
- M.S. Dhoni: Helicopter shot
- D-Gurkesh
- Galileo
- Nelson Mandela
- Mozzarella
- Marquis
- Mendel

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